

Amendments to the Claims.

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1-21. (Previously canceled).

22. (Currently amended) An implant for treating rectocele and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix, the implant ~~presenting a structure that is~~ (i) itself being thin and flexible, and (ii) comprising a support body from which there extend at least: two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane, wherein the implant body presents, in its upper region, at least two orifices for ~~passing-receiving~~ passing-receiving posterior stabilizers of ~~an-a separate, optional~~ an-a separate, optional anterior prosthesis ~~once-the~~ stabilizers have that are adapted to be passed through the uterosacral ligaments.

23-35. (Previously canceled).

36. (Currently amended) A method of treating rectocele in a woman, ~~the method consisting in particular in comprising:~~

using an implant ~~according to claim 1 for treating rectocele and/or prolapsus of the~~

vaginal fornix, the implant presenting a structure that is thin and flexible, and comprising a support body from which there extend at least:

two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a

sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and

two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane; and

placing the implant in the body of the patient to be treated by placing:

the upper suspension stabilizers through the gluteal region;

the lower suspension stabilizers through the pubo-rectal region; and

the support body in the uterosacral region.

37. (Currently amended) A method of treating rectocele in a woman, ~~the method consisting in particular in comprising:~~

using an implant according to claim 1 for treating rectocele and/or prolapsus of the

vaginal fornix, the implant presenting a structure that is thin and flexible, and comprising a support body from which there extend at least:

two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a

sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and

two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal

plane; and

placing the implant in the body of the patient to be treated by placing:

the upper suspension stabilizers through the sacrosclatic region;

the lower suspension stabilizers through the pubo-rectal region; and

the support body in the uterosacral region.

38. (Currently amended) A method of treating rectocele in a woman, ~~the method consisting in particular in comprising:~~

using an implant according to claim 7 for treating rectocele and/or prolapsus of the

vaginal fornix, the implant presenting a structure that is thin and flexible, and comprising a support body from which there extend at least:

two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a

sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°;

two middle suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal

plane between the upper and lower stabilizers; and

two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal

plane, wherein the free ends of the upper stabilizers and of the lower stabilizers are directed downwards; and

placing the implant in the body of the patient to be treated by placing:

the upper suspension stabilizers through the sacrosciatic region;

the middle suspension stabilizers through the pubo-rectal region;

the lower suspension stabilizers through the perineal region; and

the support body in the rectovaginal septum.

39. (Original) A method of treatment according to claim 38, wherein ~~the an~~ upper portion of the implant is supported by the posterior stabilizers of an anterior prosthesis.

40. (Canceled).

41. (Currently amended) An implant for treating rectocele and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix, the implant ~~presenting a structure that is~~ (i) itself being thin and flexible, and (ii) comprising a support body from which there extend at least: two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane, ~~constructed at least in part from a suitable biocompatible material selected from the group consisting of~~ (i) woven polypropylene fibers, (ii) woven polyester fibers, (iii) knitted polypropylene fibers, and (iv) knitted polyester fibers.

42. (Currently amended) An implant for treating rectocele and/or prolapsus of the vaginal fornix, the implant ~~presenting a structure that is~~ (i) itself being thin and flexible, and (ii) comprising a support body from which there extend at least: two upper suspension stabilizers which are disposed on either side of a sagittal plane and have longitudinal axes forming between them an angle greater than 45°; and two lower suspension stabilizers disposed on either side of the sagittal plane, said implant further characterized as being substantially flat and hammock-like.